What is claimed is:

1. A driving method for an active matrix OLED display, wherein the display has at least one pixel, each having a switch transistor, a driving transistor, an OLED and a storage capacitor, the switching transistor has a control terminal coupled to a scan electrode and a first terminal coupled to a data electrode, the driving transistor has a control terminal coupled to a second terminal of the switching transistor and a first terminal coupled to a power voltage, the OLED has an anode couple to the second terminal of the driving transistor and a cathode coupled to a common electrode, and the storage capacitor has one terminal coupled to the control terminal of the driving transistor, the driving method comprising:

providing a first current to flow through the OLED of the pixel in a first period of one display period, according to a video signal on the data electrode and a scan signal on the scan electrode; and

providing a second current to flow through the OLED in a second period of the display period to neutralize carrier accumulation inside the OLED, wherein the first current and the second current flow in opposite directions.

2. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second current is produced by pulling the potential at the anode of the OLED to lower than that at the cathode of the OLED.

3. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second current is produced by pulling the potential at the cathode of the OLED to higher than that at the anode of the OLED.

4. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second current is produced by applying a negative voltage across the anode and the cathode of the OLED.

5. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the time ratio of the first period to the second period is between 1:1 ~10^5:1.

6. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the time ratio of the first period to the second period is 10:1.

7. A driving method for an active matrix OLED display, wherein the display has at least one pixel each having a switch transistor, a driving transistor, an OLED and a storage capacitor, the switching transistor has a control terminal coupled to a scan electrode and a first terminal coupled to a data electrode, the driving transistor has a control terminal coupled to a second terminal of the switching transistor and a first terminal coupled to a power voltage, the OLED has an anode coupled to the second terminal of the driving transistor and a cathode coupled to a common electrode, and the storage capacitor has one terminal coupled to the control terminal of the driving transistor, the driving method comprising:

providing a first current to flow through the OLED of the pixel in a first period of a first display period, according to a first video signal on the data electrode and a first scan signal on the scan electrode;

providing a reverse current to flow through the OLED in a second period of the first display period to neutralize carrier accumulation inside the OLED, wherein the first current and the reverse current flow in opposite directions;

providing a second current to the OLED of the pixel in a second display period, according to a second video signal on the data electrode and a second scan signal on the scan electrode;

providing a third current to the OLED of the pixel in a first period of a third display period, according to a third video signal on the data electrode and a third scan signal on the scan electrode; and

providing the reverse current to the OLED in a second period of the third display period to neutralize carrier accumulation inside the OLED, wherein the third current and the reverse current flow in opposite directions.

8. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second current is produced by pulling the potential at the anode of the OLED to lower than that at the cathode of the OLED.

9. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second current is produced by pulling the potential at

the cathode of the OLED to higher than that at the anode of the OLED.

10. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second current is produced by applying a negative voltage across the anode and the cathode of the OLED.

11. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the time ratio of the first period to the second period is in a range between 1:1 ~10^5:1.

12. The driving method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the time ratio of the first periods to the second periods is 10:1.

13. A driving method for active matrix OLED display, wherein the display includes at least one pixel, a data electrode, a scan electrode and a common electrode, the pixel has an OLED, the driving method comprising:

providing a first current to flow through the OLED of the pixel in a display period, according to a first video signal on the data electrode and a first scan signal on the scan electrode; and

providing a reverse current to flow through the OLED of the pixel before the next display period to neutralize carrier accumulation inside the OLED, wherein the first current and the reverse current flow in opposite directions.

14. The driving method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the OLED has an anode and a cathode, and the second current

is produced by pulling the potential at the cathode of the OLED to higher than that at the anode of the OLED.

15. The driving method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the OLED has an anode and a cathode, and the second current is produced by pulling the potential at the anode of the OLED to lower than that at the cathode of the OLED.

16. The driving method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the OLED has an anode and a cathode, the second current is produced by applying a negative voltage across the anode and the cathode of the OLED.

17. A pixel structure for active matrix OLED display, comprising:

a switching transistor having a control terminal coupled to a scan electrode and a first terminal coupled to a data electrode;

a driving transistor having a control terminal coupled to a second electrode of the switching transistor and a first terminal coupled to a power voltage;

a OLED having an anode coupled to the second terminal of the driving transistor, and a cathode coupled to a common electrode;

a storage capacitor having one terminal coupled to the control terminal of the driving transistor; and

a neutralization control circuit coupled between the OLED and a first voltage, according to a control signal, to pull down the potential at the anode of the OLED thereby inducing a reverse current to neutralize carrier accumulation inside the OLED,

wherein the potential of the first voltage is lower than that at the cathode of OLED.

18. The pixel structure as claimed in claim 17, wherein the neutralization control circuit is a transistor having a control terminal coupled to the control signal, a first terminal coupled to the anode of the OLED and a second terminal coupled to the first voltage.